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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24950
12 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the command of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren, who has served as Force Commander since 1 July 1988, will leave his post on 22 February 1993. Following the usual consultations and subject to the extension of UNIFIL's mandate by the Security Council, it is my intention to appoint Major-General Trond Furuhovde of Norway to succeed General Wahlgren with effect from 23 February 1993.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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S/24951
12 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 17 November 1992 (S/24950) concerning the appointment of the next Force Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with your proposal contained therein.

(Signed) Chinmaya R. GHAREKHAN
President of the Security Council

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S/24952
13 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 11 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit the text of a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic concerning new acts of aggression committed by the Republic of Armenia against Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Permanent Representative

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## Annex

## Statement of 10 December 1992 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic

Over the last few days there has been a sharp deterioration of the situation in the regions of Azerbaijan bordering with Armenia. Regular units of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, not confining themselves to the action of their expeditionary force in Upper Karabakh, are actively attempting to carry out offensive action along the entire Armenian-Azerbaijani border. After a lull, border towns of the Kubatlinsky, Zangelansky, Lachinsky and Kelbadzharsky regions of Azerbaijan have been subjected to rocket and artillery fire, starting on the night of 10 December 1992. From the direction of Kafan-Agarak, regular units of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, with the support of armoured vehicles and MI-24 strike helicopters, attacked and seized the towns of Shaifli, Seidlyar, Agkend, Kazanchi, Barali, Gyunkishlag, Pirveisali, Dzhanbar, and Yukhary Geiali in the Zangelansky region, penetrating 15 kilometres into the territory of Azerbaijan.

This aggression, and the occupation of the Lachin area, have finally destroyed the myth of Armenia's non-participation in the conflict around Upper Karabakh. The Republic of Armenia is not only occupying part of the territory of a neighbouring State, but also finding it possible to conduct wide-ranging offensive action against it. In this context, the attempts of the leadership of Armenia to appeal to the international community once again on the basis of deliberately false assertions that Armenia is suffocating in the grip of a blockade are utterly absurd.

Azerbaijan has frequently, by concrete political actions, demonstrated in international forums its commitment to a peaceful solution of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, in the process of which, avoiding methods using force, the principles of territorial integrity will be restored, the rights of the Azerbaijanis driven from Armenia will be ensured, under international control, and the Armenian minority of Azerbaijan will genuinely be able to enjoy the rights guaranteed under the Constitution of the Republic. However, such a solution of the problem does not correspond to the interests of the advocates of "Great Armenia", who are stubbornly pushing the two neighbouring peoples towards the abyss of total war.

The Azerbaijani Republic calls upon the world community, Member States of the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and other authoritative international and regional organizations to make all possible efforts to stop the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against Azerbaijan, which has persisted for about five years. Otherwise, this conflict is liable to acquire regional dimensions and to undermine the foundations of the new world order.

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S/24953
13 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters on this subject, the most recent of which was that of 8 October 1992 (S/24631), I wish to transmit to you herewith two lists showing the 3,706 bombs and miscellaneous projectiles and missiles found and disposed of in the various parts of Iraq during the period 1-31 October 1992 and the 3,751 items found and disposed of during the period 1-30 November 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the two annexes containing the above-mentioned lists circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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## Annex I

### Number of bombs and miscellaneous projectiles and missiles dealt with by disposal teams of the civil defence departments in all governorates, 1-31 October 1992

| Governorate | Number |
|---|---|
| Baghdad | 9 |
| Ninawa | 5 |
| Basra | 1 102 |
| Babil | 3 |
| Najaf | 2 398 |
| Karbala | 12 |
| Anbar | - |
| Maysan | 64 |
| Salah al-Din | - |
| Diyala | 1 |
| Wasit | 4 |
| Ta'mim | 15 |
| Dhi Qar | 93 |
| Qadisiyah | - |
| Muthanna | - |
| Total | 3 706 |

## Annex II

Number of bombs and miscellaneous projectiles and missiles dealt with by disposal teams of the civil defence departments in all governorates, 1-30 November 1992

| Governorate | Number |
|---|---|
| Baghdad | 400 |
| Ninawa | 10 |
| Basra | 871 |
| Babil | 1 |
| Najaf | 2 415 |
| Karbala | 2 |
| Anbar | 34 |
| Maysan | 9 |
| Salah al-Din | - |
| Diyala | - |
| Wasit | - |
| Ta'mim | - |
| Dhi Qar | 7 |
| Qadisiyah | - |
| Muthanna | 2 |
| Total | 3 751 |

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S/24954
13 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of further violations of Iraqi airspace by United States aircraft for the purposes of observation and provocation between 3 and 8 December 1992.

3-4 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,500 to 7,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Tall Afar, Zakho, Dohuk and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 29 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 7,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah and Busayyah.

4-5 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,500 to 8,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 61 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Qurnah, Busayyah and Shatrah.

5-6 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 32 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Zakho, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 29 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Basra, Jalibah, Busayyah, Artawi and Shatrah.

(c) A United States TR-1 aircraft engaged in hostile aerial reconnaissance of the southern region from an altitude of 20,000 metres, entering Iraqi airspace at 1135 hours on 6 December 1992 and leaving at 1430 hours.

(d) At 1145 hours on 6 December 1992, two United States aircraft dropped heat flares on the main road between Mosul and Irbil.

6-7 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 24 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Amadiyah, Mosul, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Rawanduz.

(b) Southern region: 24 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 7,000 metres, centred over Samawah, Salman, Qal'at Salih, Khidr, Artawi and Busayyah.

7-8 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 31 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 8,500 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah, Qurnah, Shatrah, Mu'ayanah and Salman.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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